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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.—1849.

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I N D E X

TO

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME

OF THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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VOL. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1849.

[No. 6.]

Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York State Colonization Society.

CONTEMPLATING as it does, a recompense of justice and of humanity to Africa and her injured children, by applying a remedy for her great social and moral evils; recognizing, in its operation, the transcendent value of the Christian religion, not only for individual and eternal salvation, but as a fountain whence peace, mercy, and every temporal good perpetually flow; conferring upon the colonists the immediate possession of privileges and rights, social and political, almost inaccessible among us; awakening in them an apprehension of the capacities of Africa for improvement, and their calling of Providence to attempt it; obviating difficulties which embarrass and prevent emancipation, by presenting a practical mode for its accomplishment, alike beneficial to the white and colored race, to America and Africa; exhibiting in the most convincing and unanswerable manner the fitness of the African for the highest privileges of freedom and civilization; the Colonization Society stands before the American people, fearless of investigation, and confidently demanding support.

The society have never met under circumstances more gratifying or encouraging.

Having a history crowded with evidences of almost unexampled re-

sults; with most striking manifestations of Divine favor, having triumphantly outlived the doubts, and fears, and misgiving of many pious, well-wishing, but incredulous friends, and the attacks of many opponents, whose ardor, in the attainment of a favorite end, rendered them impatient of delay; with gratifying evidences of increasing favor throughout the land, among all classes of the people; with most cheering prospects for the future; having, especially in the past year, found a success attending their cause far in advance of previous years, the friends of colonization meet together in a spirit of congratulation; recognizing, in all these circumstances, the answer of God to many aspirations from the hearts of the pious and earnest petitions from the closet, the family altar, and the house of prayer; and finding encouragement from them to continue their plea with God until the redemption of Africa shall be complete and all Ethiopia shall worship Zion's King.

The problem of the colored man's fitness for freedom and self-government has been solved by the people of Liberia. Entering upon their experiment with comparatively little education, with a training of scarce a quarter of a century, the people of Liberia, while yet a small commu-

nity as to numbers and resources, impelled by an uncontrollable necessity, growing out of their relations to the Colonization Society, in 1847, resolved to assume the rights and bear the burdens of self-government. With an ardor, coolness, and tranquillity, never surpassed, and scarcely equalled, the subject was discussed, matured and completed, in the most creditable manner; and, under a well devised constitution, freely formed, and accepted by themselves, the Government of the Republic of Liberia was duly inaugurated January 1st, 1848. Surely, if departed patriots, philanthropists and Christians are cognizant of events on earth, a glow of joyful triumph must have been kindled at this event in the souls of those patrons and founders of this cause, who had watched its early inception with parental solicitude, and trembling anxiety.*

A change so important and momentous in their relations was not undertaken by the more thoughtful colonists without misgivings, nor witnessed by their anxious friends in America without apprehension.

Shut up to the experiment, they and we could only hope and pray. A year has passed and not a cloud has arisen, nor an event occurred to occasion regret or increase apprehension. All has been prosperity, and the smiles of Divine favor have rested on the young republic. Internally, there has been tranquillity and obedience to the laws, externally, harmony with the native population. Schools, churches and extensive revivals of religion, have continued to prepared the people for their respon-

sible duties. The conviction that they are "a city on a hill,"—a spectacle to men—trying an experiment, which involves not simply the welfare of themselves and their posterity, but the capabilities and destinies of their race in Africa, seems to have entered into all minds, and produced a sobriety and self-control alike gratifying and surprising.

So important a change in their relations to the Colonization Society rendered a speedy settlement of them imperative, and this, together with a desire to secure for their Republic the recognition of the civilized world, induced President Roberts personally to accompany to the United States the Commissioners who arrived in the United States early in June last, appointed to confer with the Board of Directors. A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, was held in this city immediately, to confer with the Commissioners of Liberia, and their work was happily accomplished. As between the Society and the Republic every question was settled with perfect harmony and to mutual satisfaction. While the Society cheerfully consented to transfer to the Republic all their title to more than a million acres of territory, and all buildings and improvements, excepting those needful for the care of new emigrants, hereafter to be sent: the commissioners of the commonwealth agreed to receive the property under a sacred engagement to hold one-half the land in trust, to afford freehold homes for future emigrants, and to devote for purposes of education, *one-tenth* of the avails of all land sold.

* Scarcely twenty-five years before, on the 2d of December, 1822, the newly-formed colony was well nigh extinguished in blood, by the combined influence of slave-trading malice and pagan cupidity. Fifteen hundred savage warriors made a midnight attack on a handful of new settlers, weakened by acclimating sickness, and numbering only thirty able-bodied men, which continued from half past four, A. M., till six o'clock. The heroism of Ashmun, and his little company of thirty men, was crowned with success, and the day of their victory and deliverance is now celebrated as is our July 4th.

Having so happily concluded this important affair, President Roberts, accompanied by his family, crossed the Atlantic to form commercial treaties with European governments. All circumstances there were propitious; the flame of liberty had burst forth everywhere among the struggling nations long oppressed, and the representative of a republic from the dark continent of Africa, the abode of violence, the home of tyranny, was hailed with joy. The reception and success of President Roberts were of the most gratifying kind; and if the friends of colonization have ever found their hearts oppressed with grateful emotions, it was when every arrival from Europe brought tidings of events so far beyond their hope, so exactly in accordance with their wishes. In England, Prussia and France, an unhesitating recognition was given to the first republic on the shores of Africa. Action so disinterested and prompt by the European governments, cannot fail to brighten the golden chain which is destined to bind all nations in the bonds of peace and good will.

The American Colonization Society, freed, in some degree, from the burden of aiding the political government of Liberia, finding the spirit of emigration increased and encouraged by an enlarged income, fitted out five expeditions, conveying about four hundred and forty emigrants to Africa, and thus more than doubling the number sent for several previous years. These added to the five expeditions which have cleared from the United States since their last report, make a total of eight hundred and seventy emigrants who have embarked for Africa since January 7th, 1848; of which number, four hundred and fifty-eight, in five expeditions, have sailed since our last anniversary.

Their annual report exhibits a

degree of prosperity seldom exceeded and represents the future as full of promise. Besides the gratuitous, but constant efforts of a faithful executive committee, the labor of a careful and trusty clerk, and the almost ubiquitous activity of their energetic corresponding secretary, the Society employed agents to travel and co-operate with them, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia, Vermont, N. Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, by whose presentations many friends were excited to co-operation, and the funds of the Society increased.

The marked increase of applicants for emigration, both from emancipated slaves and from the free colored population, is among the encouraging events of the year. About seven hundred of the former, and three hundred of the latter, were enrolled. That they did not *all* go, was owing mainly to the inadequate resources of the Society. This movement indicates increasing conviction among them of the advantages held out by Liberia, and a better appreciation of the object and motives of the Society.

The past year has been especially noticeable for the number of legacies left by deceased friends, as an evidence of their unshaken interest and confidence. Independent of several in our own State, of which notice will be found in another portion of this report, the American Society received many thousand dollars from this source, and have many others in anticipation. Among which it is most gratifying to notice a legacy of \$4,000 from Mrs. Sherman, of Connecticut, and one of \$10,000 from Mr. Hoff, of Philadelphia—the first, a relict of a former Vice President, and the other a generous contributor of many years standing.

May we not hope that while many at the South in their wills offer liberty to their slaves, many at the North, in

a like liberal spirit, will devise a portion of their wealth to perfect the gift of liberty, by aiding them to reach a home in Liberia.

In this brief review of the past year, the manifest signs of great political changes in several of our States, already foreshadowed and agitated, having the approval of men of the greatest influence, and destined to add momentum to the rising flood of emigration, from America to Africa, should not be left unnoticed.

If our feebleness has caused many to despair of useful results, on a scale of sufficient magnitude to be at all satisfactory, it may be that such, under these new signs of important movement, may feel encouraged to aid the voluntary benevolence of an association, whose efforts tend to render Africa better known and more inviting, and to illustrate the vast benefit to humanity likely to result from planting civilized, commercial, and agricultural colonies on her shores.

Nor can we pass in silence the increased interest exhibited in our cause by the south-western States, nor the great influence exerted there in our favor by the "Liberia Advocate," a paper published at St. Louis, Missouri, under the editorial care of Rev. Robert S. Finley, long devoted to the cause, and an instrument of our own organization. This paper, now self-sustained, sends out monthly, about 8,000 copies, into Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Louisiana, and Missouri. The fruit is rapidly maturing, if we rightly read the signs of the times.

The operations in our *own State* have been on a scale far beneath the desires and justifiable demands of the

friends of colonization, in view of its great population and resources; yet, even here, there are indications of growing prosperity and public favor. An almost universal willingness has been manifested by the public press to spread information and publish facts favorable to the cause. Large religious bodies of various denominations when solicited, have almost uniformly taken favorable action; and in some cases, by resolutions, have recommended to their churches annual collections. An increased* number of churches have forwarded contributions voluntarily made, and others have expressed a purpose to do so hereafter. Quite a number of respectable individuals among our colored population, have applied for passage to Liberia, of whom some have already gone, and others are preparing to go next autumn. The funds of the Society have also been considerably increased, as will appear by the annual report of the Treasurer, so that in the review of the year we find cause of gratification and encouragement.

The events of the year, under the observation of the board of managers of the State Society, especially to be noticed, are according to the usual course of this world, mingled sadness and joy.

Soon after the last anniversary, the Society was called to mourn the decease of two of its long tried and most liberal friends and benefactors, Messrs. Lockwood De Forrest and John Horsburg, of this city.

These gentlemen having already, by their repeated benefactions, secured a claim upon the gratitude, have now embalmed their memory in the hearts of the friends of Africa.

* The churches of this State exceed 2,500 in number. Collections were received from these—

1846	D. R.	18—Pres.	7—Ep.—M.	Ep.—Bap.—Con.—Va.	16=41	
1847	"	36	" 6	" 1 "	" 1 " 8 "	2=48
1848	"	30	" 20	" 2 "	3 " 2 " 2 "	4=63

As an evidence of their unchanging interest in the cause and for our encouragement, Mr. De Forrest left a legacy of *five hundred dollars*, to the American Colonization Society, which has already been paid, and Mr. Horsburgh a legacy of *five thousand dollars* to our State Society. May their mantle rest upon others, who, from year to year, as God shall prosper, will devote a portion of their estates for the redemption of Africa.

Early in the year, the Society lost the services of Capt. George Barker, whose faithful labors had, for several years, been its principal reliance. Captain Barker, however, did not abandon the work, or the cause, but transferred his field of labor to other States, where, as agent of the parent Society, he continues to operate with his usual success and energy.

In the last annual report it was announced that the Society had invited the Rev. J. B. Pinney to the office of Corresponding Secretary, and that he had accepted the appointment. According to this arrangement, Mr. Pinney, soon afterward, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and has been since actively employed in his appropriate work.

From his report to the board, of the labor and results of the year, we learn that he has received most encouraging evidences of interest in the cause in every portion of the State visited by him. The hospitality of Christian families—the cheerful permission granted him to occupy the pulpits in many churches—the liberal response to his appeals for aid—the co-operation of many who were formerly indifferent or opposed—united to lighten the burden, if not to render entirely pleasant the laborious duties of his position.

The Rev. Noah Sheldon, who, for some years past, though suffering under feeble health, has been enabled

to devote a portion of his time to an agency for us, has continued his efforts the past year with increased success and manifest usefulness. Laboring as he has, a large portion of his time, in the northern portion of the State, and on the borders of Canada, where little previous correct knowledge existed as to the value and object of colonization; he has confirmed and re-awakened friends, has convinced others of its value, received pledges of collections for the cause from several churches which have not hitherto attempted it, collected and remitted several hundred dollars to our treasury, and increased and extended the circulation of the African Repository. The board have reason to refer to his labor with the highest approbation.

The "African Repository," published at Washington City now in its twenty-fifth volume, has always had a limited circulation. Confident that in this age of light, no cause can succeed which neglects to use the Press, the Board have resolved to supply the pastors of all our churches with the African Repository for six months, and as far as practicable enlarge its list of paying subscribers. Indeed it has been seriously discussed, whether the time has not arrived for us to publish a Colonization paper of our own.

The urgent demands of the American Colonization Society for funds, induced this board to advance them early in the fiscal year \$500. Subsequently, about \$500 were expended in defraying the passage of emigrants by the Liberia Packet from Baltimore.

In view of the peculiar position of a number of emancipated slaves in Mississippi, and the unwillingness of the executive committee of the parent board to undertake so large an expenditure without positive pledges of aid, this board, relying on the liberality of the friends of the cause, in No-

vember, by a unanimous resolution, appropriated \$6,000 to the American Colonization Society, to be applied for that purpose. We rejoice to be able to add that, notwithstanding the small amount then in the treasury, the response to our appeal was so liberal and prompt that the whole amount has already been secured.

In order to accommodate several well qualified persons, from this State, who have applied for a passage to Liberia, the board propose sending an expedition to Africa from this city next autumn, and make this early announcement of their purpose, that the friends of the cause may use their influence, meantime, both to furnish adequate means and suitable emigrants.

President Roberts, in his European visit, has received a pledge of \$10,000 from responsible parties for the purpose of purchasing the title to the tract of sea coast extending from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, two hundred miles, and including the slave trading establishments of Gallinas and Sherbro, which purchases, we hope to learn by the next arrival, are already made. By the latest accounts, we understand that Commodore Hotham, commander of the British squadron, has attacked and destroyed the above slave trading factories, from which 15,000 slaves are reported to have been shipped in a year. All experience proves the importance of forming commercial and agricultural settlements at such points, in order to reconcile the natives to the loss of the slave markets, by substituting other and better, and in order to preclude the return of the hardened pirates, who have been expelled. For these reasons, large accessions of intelligent and industrious emigrants will be especially desirable this year; and, could our colored people realise the claims of humanity, and the opportunities of usefulness which urge them

to enter this field, we cannot doubt that reluctance and opposition would cease, and that multitudes would earnestly seek the privilege of co-operating in the noble work.

In conclusion, the Board of Managers, gratefully acknowledging the favors shown their cause by the Divine Providence, and confident of its utility to Africa and all her children; with unshaken expectation that by this instrumentality, mainly, the slave trade is to be destroyed, and the institutions of political and personal liberty, with the benign influence of Christianity, are to be founded and extended, would remind their friends that much land remains to be possessed, powerful opposition and obstacles to be met and vanquished, and terrible woes to be cured.

After all that the combined navies of Europe and America have done to repress the slave trade and its horrid barbarities, the most convincing evidence exists to show that the number of slaves exported from Africa is larger than at any previous period.

Nearly seventy thousand slaves, last year, were imported into Brazil alone, and though seventy slave ships were captured and condemned, five times that number of successful voyages were probably made.

The wisest minds of Great Britain despair of success in that mode, and point to Liberia as indicating how much can be accomplished by proper means. The coast of Africa must be occupied by her own children, civilized in America.

In order to this, the English propose to take some of their West India freed people, and form settlements as watch towers and light-houses, on the shores of their Father-land, even if their place is to be supplied by bringing over natives of Africa as apprentices.

We have no need of such a process; with 3,000,000 of that popula-

tion, whose place here can easily be supplied from the teeming millions of Europe, our country could, without loss, gradually spare them all, and thus furnish to Africa, what above all things else she needs, a civilized and Christian population, educated to abominate a slavery, the hardships of which they have suffered, and resolutely determined to destroy the slave trade.

How solemn the call upon us, not to falter in our work—how pressing and urgent the claim for redoubled zeal and activity! If, the past year, our income rose from \$5,000, to \$10,000, ought it not, may it not, this year rise to \$20,000! Is this a sum too great for a State with three million of Christian freemen, to devote to the remedy of evils greater than exist elsewhere in the world? Let us with one heart resolve that the work shall be done. The cries and groans of a continent cursed by superstition, tyranny, barbarism and slavery,

appeal to our sympathies. The claims of humanity and commands of Christianity summon us to the work. To no age of the world seemed to have been assigned such mighty changes as to ours—events march on irresistibly and silently while we linger. Now seems the appropriate time to sow, broad-cast, the institutions of civil and religious liberty—Africa must not be neglected. Her children placed among us, and here trained for their work, are by us to be taught their high calling, and aided in their attempts for her redemption.

Let us call upon our friends, who have given, to increase their gifts—upon the pastors of churches, of all denominations, to take up annual collections. Let us send into the field an adequate agency, that all parts of the State may be reached; and, by the blessing of God, help, at least, to pay off the heavy debt due that long oppressed race.

Fourth of July collections.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

New York, May 20th, 1849.

To the Clergy and Churches throughout the States of New York and New Jersey, Greeting:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—The season of the year by long custom appropriated for an annual collection for our cause, is approaching, and once more we solicit from you a contribution on some Sabbath near the 4th of July.

Every motive which has heretofore existed to urge our devotion to this cause still continues, and with a power greatly augmented by reason of the success so far attending it. Time has but more clearly illustrated

the adaptedness of our scheme for the immediate elevation of the colored race.

By it the free colored population at once attain a higher and nobler condition than this country affords them. By it, the complete extinguishment of the slave trade, so far as the colonies extend, is secured; and the condition of the natives, by substituting peaceful and lawful commerce in the place of that which depopulated and impoverished them, has been greatly ameliorated.

Above all, by it has been demonstrated the practicability of planting under republican government and by

means of the descendants of Africa, a copy of our free and happy institutions; and thus permanently securing to that barbarous and benighted continent, in an organized form, those Christian influences which have proved the great civilizers of mankind, and under which alone we may expect it to take rank with other portions of the world.

The history of the past year affords much for which to be grateful, and from which to gather encouragement for the future.

Liberia having passed through the dark and doubtful period of trial incident to every new colony, and at length become an independent Republic, has continued to prosper, and exceeded the sanguine expectations of its friends.

Temperance, peace, education and religion have continued to characterize the condition of the commonwealth of Liberia the past year. By successful and peaceful negotiation with native tribes, additional tracts of territory have been purchased; and by the successful representations of President Roberts while in England, funds to the amount of \$10,000 were secured with which to extend their purchases over the line of coast from Liberia to Sierra Leone, including Gallinas, the great slave mart of Western Africa, negotiations for which we trust are already completed.

Meantime, in our own country,

a very manifest increase of interest has been developed among the colored population, (free and slave,) resulting in the application of augmented numbers for a passage to Liberia.

Already this year about four hundred and eight have embarked for Liberia in four expeditions, viz:

20 Jan. Bark Laura, from N. Orleans, 151

24 Feb. Liberia Packet, from Balto., - 55

20 Apr. Clintonia Wright, from N. O., 21

5 May, Ship Huma, from Savannah, 181

403

Others are now preparing to go, of whom not a few will thus secure the boon of liberty. *Fifty dollars* provides for the passage and support of an emigrant: cannot many of our wealthier churches in the country furnish means to send one? If all the Pastors who approve our work would commend the object and raise a collection, *the aggregate* would be ample to meet the demands made upon us. *Five dollars each* from half the churches in New York and New Jersey, would provide an ample fund to send *one hundred and forty slaves*, now in Georgia, who must, to secure freedom, leave that state within a few months.

We appeal to you to aid us by your contributions. A cause so benign to the African race, so necessary for the welfare of our own country, so demonstrably practicable, is once more commended to your benevolent regards.

Let the approaching anniversary

of our own Jubilee of Liberty be consecrated to efforts in aid of this rising institution of freedom on the shores of Africa. Let the success which has so far attended the cause—let the fact that hundreds of enslaved men are depending on this Society as their only hope for freedom, prevail upon you to heed our earnest application.

Your gifts, thus consecrated upon the altar of patriotism, humanity and religion, and followed by your prayers, may be accepted and owned, as a

suitable thank-offering by One who hears the cry of the oppressed and rewards every beneficent act.

Contributions from churches in New Jersey may be sent to M. W. Day, Newark, N. J.—and to Rev. J. B. Pinney, Brick Church Chapel, New York; and from churches in New York to Moses Allen, Esq., Treasurer, or to the undersigned,

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Secretary.

NATIVE CONVERTS IN LIBERIA.

THE Liberian Mission of the American Baptist Board has been removed from Edina to Bexley; and as all its white missionaries have either died or returned with impaired health, it is entirely conducted, at present, by converted natives. Under their care, its prosperity continues to increase. The prosperity of the mission, and the fitness of the native laborers for their place, will appear from the following notice of the mission, which we copy from the Baptist Magazine for March:—

BASSA MISSION.

Letter of Mr. Vonbrunn.

On leaving the mission in April last, our lamented missionary, Mr. Clarke, committed the immediate charge of the school at Bexley to Mr. Vonbrunn, a native assistant, whose letters have repeatedly been spread before our readers. In the following communication, after an appropriate allusion to the death of Mr. Clarke, and an expression of

confidence towards Him “who graciously hears our prayers,” Mr. V. writes under date of Nov. 21:

General state of the Mission— School—Baptisms.

With regard to the state of our mission since our dear brother, Mr. Clarke, left us, at which time I took the school under my superintendence, I will state a few particulars. I have been employed here, under the patronage of the Board, about four years; and think I can observe a decided improvement in my country people. Attendance at church on the Lord's days, and our preaching to them on those days, are regular. Comparing the state of things in the mission at the present time with the time past, it must be observed and acknowledged that the Lord is blessing and prospering the means which are employed for the spiritual welfare of the people of this country. Though Satan is trying to counteract the attempts which are made for abolishing the kingdom of the devil and darkness, yet, as the natural night gives way to the day, so we trust the darkness of ignorance, superstition

and heathenism is gradually giving way to the cause of our blessed Lord, who must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

The number of scholars in this school is forty-six; fifty-eight scholars in all, including the twelve which the little school at Benjamin Harris's town contains.

I am happy to state, nine individuals of this country, that is, two young women and seven young men, all under this mission, have been added to the church by baptism since Mr. Clarke left this country. Thus it may be plainly seen, the seed which was sown in weakness, has begun to rise in power in the hearts of some. We are now seventeen in number, the Bassa communicants amongst the rest, in this mission.

It is with pleasure we see that some of our Bassa women have begun to appreciate the advantages which are derived from the cultivation of the mind, and civilization. It is a common thing now for many of them to attend divine service; when they are neatly dressed, after the manner of civilized women.

Now, Christians, though our mission is deeply afflicted through the death of the Rev. Ivory Clarke, yet we hope our benevolent friends in America will not be discouraged, but endeavor to realize the truth of the apostle's word, "As the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ." Our compassionate Redeemer will not despise the day of small things. A bruised reed shall he not break, neither will he quench the smoking flax; but we will pray, he will raise it to a flame.

Letter of Thomas G. Clarke, or Gawiwi Zeediu.

The letter from which we make the following extracts, was written by one of the assistant native teachers

in the Bexley school. It contains some interesting particulars not communicated in the preceding letter; and more especially announces the sad intelligence of the death of Kmanyo, or John Wesley, who left this country for Liberia in June. He died at Cape Coast, August 31.

The writer of the letter joined the mission school when located at Edina, and is now about twenty years of age.

I doubt not you will like to hear from us, and how things are going on here since the departure of the late Rev. Ivory Clarke. Before he went away from us, he appointed br. William Crocker and me teachers in the school here. Since it became our lot to have charge of the school, under the superintendence of Mr. Jacob Vonbrunn, it has been regularly attended, as usual. All the scholars are improving well; the greater part of them study arithmetic, grammar, geography, and other different books both in English and in Bassa. Almost the whole number of the scholars can read in the scriptures, with the exception of some of the little boys and girls, and those that were recently admitted into the school.

Br. John Jones is stationed at br. Benjamin Harris's, and is teaching the school of that place; the number of his scholars is twelve; ours forty-six, including both sexes. Since the departure of our teachers, the Lord has blessed us in converting some of us. He has converted nine of us, who, at different times, have been received by baptism into Christ's church. I hope the Lord will enable us to praise Him while we live in this world of sorrows. On every Monday night we have a prayer meeting in our own house; also on every Tuesday night we have a prayer meeting at Benjamin Harris's, and on every Wednesday night we have a prayer meeting in the mission church. So we have three meetings

of prayer every week. I hope the Lord will enable us to press forward in well doing, knowing that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. We hope, also, that He will add to His church daily such as should be saved.

Mr. Jacob Vonbrunn preaches to us every Sunday morning and sometimes in the evening. We like his preaching very much, because he preaches in our own language; so that every person of the Bassa people that comes to the church can understand him well.

Dear brother, I am very sorry to tell you that our br. John K. Wesley is dead. We heard this heavy and sad news from Mr. Bushnell, at Gaboon, this same week. Oh how grieved and disappointed we were,

when we heard this intelligence! The reason we had not heard that he had left America, is, the captain did not stop here. John died at Cape Coast, as we are told. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Though we have not seen his face in this world, yet we hope we shall see each other in Heaven, where we shall dwell and part no more forever. Pray for me, that I may be able to teach my fellow countrymen the fear of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is the prayer of your African brother in Christ. Please write to me by the first opportunity. My love to all your friends.

French Mission in South Africa.

THE mission described in the following article is situated about 29° south latitude and 28° east longitude from Greenwich, among the head waters of the Orange River, which flows westward about 700 miles, to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 600 miles, in a straight line, nearly E. N. E. from Cape Town; but the travelled distance is much greater. It is about 200 miles, in a direct line, from the Indian Ocean on the east and south-east; but the vast mountain ranges in which the Orange River has its rise, render access to the coast on that side almost impossible. Being situated on high lands in the southern temperate zone, the climate is healthy. The British Government claims jurisdiction over this whole region, and, except when interrupted by war exer-

cises some degree of authority. The natives belong to the Caffre branch of the great Zingian family, who occupy nearly all Africa south of the equator, and all whose languages are closely related to each other. Yet they seem to have derived something, both of blood and dialect, from the Hottentots, their neighbors on the west.—The account of the mission is from an English publication, entitled "Evangelical Christendom."

The Society of Evangelical Missions, founded in 1822, opened the following year a Mission House at Paris, for the training of young men desiring to devote themselves to the missionary work.

The first missionaries brought up there departed for South Africa about the middle of the year 1828, and their sphere of labor has been confined to the various tribes of Bechuanas, which under the respective de-

nominations of Battapis, Bapootos, &c., have become familiar to the English ear, through the travels of Campbell, and the Christian chivalry of the well known Moshat. Twenty-three missionaries have been sent out since the commencement of the Institution. That number was reduced in 1848 to eighteen; all but two are married; and the mission, including women and children, amounts to seventy persons. The wives of the missionaries render valuable service, by instructing the ignorant of their own sex, inculcating habits of order, economy, and propriety, and co-operating with their husbands in implanting the first seeds of instruction amongst their children.

The habits of this people are chiefly nomadic, and although their subsistence might be easily made to depend upon their flocks, and upon the abundance of game afforded by the country, yet a kind of hereditary love of strife keeps each tribe in continual enmity with its neighbor, and their relative prowess is tested by the success which crowns their incessant encroachments upon the property and cattle of the adjoining settlements.

No fewer than fourteen stations have been established among these people, by the zeal of the French missionaries, thus bringing within a certain degree of their control a population of about 40,000 souls; but the influence of the mission does not end here. Churches and schools have been founded in many parts of the adjacent country; and, while engaged in carrying the message of salvation, the missionaries have not neglected opportunities of improving the social condition of the natives, but have assiduously applied themselves to their elevation in the scale of civilized life, by inculcating various branches of the useful arts, and diffusing among them a taste for the necessities and conveniences of a new and improved gradation of being.

The missionaries have zealously applied themselves to the study of the language, into which they have translated many portions of the Word of God, besides elementary works and tracts. Annual reports of the Society's proceedings are regularly published, from which the following facts may be gathered. During the eighteen years in which the work has been carried on, several hundred natives have been baptized, and subsequently admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Numbers present themselves every year for admission into the church.

The number of communicants in the different stations may be estimated at about 1,000, and that of the natives frequenting public worship, at from 5,000 to 6,000. Last year, 1,900 Bassoutas attended at the baptismal ceremony of fifty of their adult countrywomen; and in one year only, 500 Bechuanas have demanded admission into the church.

The converts give evidence of their sincerity by a consistent walk. Many among them have died in the faith, and manifested in their last hours feelings of established peace and Christian hope.

The schools are attended by adults as well as children, the number of scholars now amounting to 3,000. The desire for reading and instruction is spreading throughout the country, so that the mission press cannot overtake the urgent wants awakened by evangelical preaching. The natives who have embraced Christianity are beginning to build clean and comfortable houses, in place of their smoky and unwholesome huts. Instead of dirty and loathsome skins of animals with which they were formerly clothed, they wear a jacket and drawers.

The women who have learned to sew in the mission schools, make clothing for themselves and their daughters. Many chiefs, and sons of chiefs, have already been baptized,

and the king of the Bassoutas, a powerful and influential prince, convinced of the truth of Christianity, and the excellence of European civilization, encourages his subjects to embrace the gospel.

Among the Bassoutas, polygamy and circumcision are gradually disappearing; cruel rites are abolished; aggressive expeditions becoming more and more rare, and peace begins to reign amongst nations whose chief practice was but lately war and bloodshed. Finally, agriculture is progressing, and there is reason to hope that at a future, and not far distant time, the nation of the Bechuanas will take rank among Christian people.

To carry out these animating prospects, and at the same time to supply the insufficiency of laborers sent from Europe, the missionaries have lately

founded an establishment under suitable direction, destined to prepare pious natives for carrying on the work of evangelization.

In the accomplishment of their excellent and ardent undertaking, the missionaries have had to struggle with difficulties which those who are conversant with the adventures of Moffat can alone adequately estimate; but their labors have been crowned with success, to which Sir Harry Smith, in his late expedition against the Boers, bears willing and unimpeachable testimony.

In the opinion of all missionaries and travellers, to whatever nation or religious communities belonging, the French missionaries of South Africa are among the most efficient and devoted, while their establishments are among the most prosperous.

[From the London Spectator.]

The coming change in Anti-slave trade Movements.

Economy will now enforce those arguments that prove the utterly useless and mischievous character of the West African blockade, and signs are not wanting of the next turn which opinion on that subject is destined to take.

Lieutenant W. T. F. Jackson, who has just returned from the coast, promulgates through the columns of the *Times* his clear and direct testimony to the futility of the attempt to keep down the slave trade by a blockade or any other form of armed prevention.

Viewing the slave traffic merely as an illicit trade, which government vessels have to suppress, it is a well known axiom in our custom house that any contraband trade yielding 30 per cent. cannot be stopped; for such is human nature, that individuals will always be found willing to risk the severest punishment for that

amount of profit. Are the philanthropists in England aware of the profit of a single slave? The average price of a slave on the coast is a doubloon, or 3*l.* 8*s.*, supposing that a slave is paid for in coin instead of goods, which form generally the greatest part of the purchase—then there is profit on profit again. This slave, on being landed in the Brazils, is, since our blockade, worth from 50*l.* to 70*l.*, leaving a per centage, after all deductions of goods and agency, far, far above the custom house standard. A few years ago, a slave merchant made a considerable profit if one vessel in three landed her cargo. Now owing to the large force we maintain on the coast, they have been able to raise their prices, so that if a merchant has six vessels on the venture, and one escapes, he is amply repaid. For this I have the authority of the slave captains and the

slave factors themselves. I have been repeatedly told by the captains of slavers and the factors on shore, that if we gave up the blockade they must give up business. It is true we have in some measure deterred the small trader, the petty trafficker in human flesh, from pursuing his avocations, because, perhaps, the capture of one or two ships might ruin him; but we have put the trade on a larger scale, and the great Rio traders carry on their business in a gigantic manner compared with their operations previous to the blockade.

Mr. Jackson suggests, that instead of throwing away three millions sterling a year on the blockade, we should increase our colonies and spread our influence among the African chiefs.

Formerly, during Governor Turner's time, we held the sovereignty from Sierra Leone to Gallinas; but owing to some false economy, we withdrew our protection and lost our authority. I would rather hold up Liberia as an example to our government than offer my own remarks; the Americans have established a colony, and from that spread north and south from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, between which places slavery is now hardly known. When we look upon this handful of people, unprotected by their own government, alone and unaided, and consider what they have done, I think we may well blush at the futility of our own efforts.

We find concurrent ideas in a different quarter; an intelligent writer in the *Morning Post* propounds a plan of economizing the expenditure of money and life, by more generally substituting African for European soldiers in the West Indies. He points to the fidelity and orderly conduct of the African troops, and to their successful employment in guarding several of our colonies, besides the extra-colonial trading settlement of Balize and the African colony of Sierra

Leone; and he proposes to employ a similar force as a military constabulary in the West Indies, with a sort of landwehr formed out of the same materials. His plan is—

1. A concentration of the West India regiments on the two stations, Jamaica and Barbadoes; withdrawing the detached portions on the coast of Africa, and raising a force especially for that colony.

2. An organized system of recruiting in Sierra Leone; first, by volunteering from the local regiments to the West India regiments; secondly, by careful selection of men in the emancipation-yard from captured cargoes of slaves.

3. A drafting of the older and steady soldiers from the West India regiments, after three to five years service, into the island *constabularies*.

4. And, as their services ran out, placing these men on the roll-call of the island militia, and locating them in *districts* on crown lands, so as to be brought into active service on any emergency.

This plan is thrown out in conjunction with a larger plan to be described hereafter, for "a comprehensive system of transport between the Western coast of Africa and the West India Islands;" in other words, the writer is advocating a plan for putting the African coast and the West Indies in a state of close and constant communication.

These ideas will be familiar to our readers, as suggestions for attaining the objects of all anti-slavery proceedings by a more intelligible, safe, and efficacious way than the blockade. For whatever kind of labor in the West Indies, whether for defence or agriculture, the negro is better fitted by constitution than the European; but he can attain to his civilized development best, in the field of agriculture or arms, when officered by Europeans; and it is in the West In-

dies that the two races meet on the most favorable conditions. It is through the West Indies, therefore, that Africa has the best chance of civilization; elevate her races above a condition which is on a level with that of slaves in the colonies of Europe and you cut off the supply of slaves; thus extinguishing the traffic at its very source. That you can do so by any process of converting the African chiefs, is hopeless; you have no channel to reach their understanding or their heart. But by developing our colonies on the coast, we might so extend our example and influence as to Anglicize Western Africa. Now that operation would be incalculably assisted by the help of the West Indies, a training school for the negro; who might be invited, by many advantageous plans, to return

to his native continent as a settler. On the other hand, you cannot drain the West Indies of their negro population without recruiting it from Africa; and that could best be done by the help of extensive settlements on the African coast. The negro population of that region would form the best recruiting depots for the West Indies; the West Indies would be the best training school for the African settlements; the joint operation demands an extensive system of transport and retransport. Such a system would call into existence a widely-spread community of intelligent free blacks, the fittest for labor and action in the tropical lands of the Atlantic; but that population would be wedded to England and her institutions, as the great safe-guards of negro freedom.

[For the African Repository.]

African Discovery.

THIS article shall be as brief as possible. The subject indeed, is interesting beyond most of those which are now engaging and even absorbing the minds of men. We must refer our readers to many volumes from which they can derive pleasure and profit, as connected with discovery on the peninsula continent. Truth ought to be condensed. The essays of Lord Bacon are short; but they were the germs of many useful things, and even some of the most charming mental productions in the English language.

African discovery has been actively engaged since 1788. About that time, was formed an association in London, for the purpose of exploring Africa; and Ledyard, a countryman of our own, was immediately employed as a traveller. But he died in Cairo. Since that time, various efforts have been made to investigate

the secrets of Africa, which it is unnecessary to detail. Some of them have been at least partially successful. But in reviewing the history of these attempts, one or two remarks are perfectly obvious. The first is, that that they have been attended with a great loss of life. The travellers have been cut off for the most part, by the climate, or else by the hand of savages. Bruce, indeed, returned from Abyssinia to Scotland; but he seems like an exception to a general rule. But there is another remark equally obvious, and that is, that treasure has been expended. Many pounds sterling have been laid out on the sands of Africa. But the question arises, have they who so nobly designed and undertook these expeditions, been repaid for their exertions and outlay of money? The termination of the Niger may have been settled by the Landers; but

Bruce is supposed to have mistaken a stream which joins the Nile, for the Nile itself. The London association have at times entertained the highest hopes of success in discovery; but these hopes have been suddenly blighted by disastrous intelligence. The intelligence has either been of this character, or else there have been no tidings at all. For a long time, the directors of the London association, heard nothing of Mungo Park. The deserts of Africa held no oracle competent to give information about his fate. They might as well have asked the sea to tell them of some lonely mariner who had been lost years ago, among its waves.

Under these circumstances, we would suggest, that in future, all agents for discovery should be found and chosen at Liberia. Why should not the London association employ their funds in procuring a Liberian for the purposes of exploration, as well as a Scotchman or a Swiss. The persons thus employed, would possess the advantage of being acclimated. They might be equipped for enterprise at less cost perhaps at Liberia than in London or Paris. We can see no objection to this course, unless it be that some might insist that science is as yet in its infancy in Liberia. Many persons effect to entertain a contemptuous opinion of African intellect. There are individuals in abundance, who walk the avenues of Washington, who cherish such an opinion, and to whom it is quite convenient to forget that those avenues were laid off in part, by one of the despised African race. We do not know where greater diplomatic skill has been displayed than by President Roberts. We doubt whether Metternich could have operated so telegraphically at the Court of St. James or St. Cloud. It would be very absurd to suppose that such a man could not pass well among

savage tribes, and win from them good opinions. But science is one of the fruits of encouragement and often springs from emulation. Suppose that some enormous capitalist in London or New York, were to offer a premium of \$20,000, to be laid out upon a discoverer who shall be qualified and despatched from Liberia. Does any man believe that the offer would fail to supply an impulse that would end after some time in procuring men qualified for the service to be performed. Future Parks, Burkhards and Clappertons, would soon be in training at Liberia, under this process. The scallop of the pilgrim would be as gracefully lifted up at Monrovia as at London, or as gracefully taken off as at Paris. It was encouragement which led to the explorations of Lewis and Clarke and Fremont. At present, our colonists are struggling for subsistence; but the sum named above, would yield subsistence for some time to one or more individuals.

Africa needs to be explored. There are not less than three opinions upon the point of its population. By some it is stated at 40,000,000, and by others at 90,000,000, and again at 130,000,000. We are but imperfectly acquainted with its animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Its rivers are worthy of being explored. Its secrets, embracing all departments and objects of natural history, will in time be detected. We cannot see why some future *Linnæus* may not be educated at Liberia, who shall bind on his sandals for pilgrimage, and take captive its tropical flowers—or some future *Wilson*, who shall ensnare the birds of Africa—or some *Curvier*, who shall stop its animals in their flight from the face of man. The cabinet of its curiosities must be unlocked, and we predict that Liberians are the very men who will apply the key, the turning of which,

will create a sensation throughout the scientific and literary world. Poetry shall yet bless the rivers of Africa, and religion shall yet sanctify her hamlets, hundreds of which will

be found more beautiful than Atta, which has been described by the Landers as a kind of Hesperian garden on the banks of the Niger.

RINGWOOD COTTAGE, Va.

Circular.

Rev. WM. McLAIN—

DEAR SIR—You will please publish the subjoined circular of Mr. Wm. W. Findlay in the Repository. Mr. Findlay is a man of good character and a member of the African Methodist Church; he is very much esteemed by the citizens of Covington, and some of them have expressed a regret that they must lose him; Mr. Findlay is not driven away from Covington; no indeed; he might live there in peace all his days, and be much respected too: but he is not happy in his social position, as is evident from the language of the circular, nor do we wonder at this when we consider the circumstances that surround the colored man in this land. But it is matter of astonishment that colored men of intelligence and independence would submit to social oppression, when they can escape from it; we think Mr. Findlay has taken the right ground on this subject.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Agent A. C. S.

APPEAL OF WM. W. FINDLAY,
To the Colored People of Indiana.

DEAR FRIENDS:—The writer being a colored man, it may be supposed that he desires the well-being of his race, not of a part of the colored race, but of the whole race of Africans, in this land and in Africa. Nor do I consider myself guilty of affectation, when I say, that I ardently desire their elevation, and am willing to contribute all I can to that end. It has long been an inquiry with me,

how can our race be elevated? *How can colored men be made truly independent?* After much anxious and painful inquiry, I have concluded, that to be *truly* independent, we must enjoy rights and privileges *as broad* and *as liberal* as those enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States. In other words, have the right of electing our law-makers, and our magistrates; and all the offices of State should be accessible to our color; and not only so, but we should be free to move in such circles of society as we may be entitled to by our moral worth, character and talents; and likewise free to form alliance with those classes of society. These, in my humble opinion, are the rights and privileges *we must possess* before we can be *independent*.

But now let us inquire in candor, do we as a people enjoy such independence? Do colored men in the most liberal of the northern States enjoy such independence? You all know that they do not—the sad reverse is the case. And will the time soon come in the history of American society, when the colored man will be permitted to enjoy such independence—independence, not only in civil things, but independence in all the more delicate matters of social equality. I must honestly confess I think not. And further, I am bold to confess that anything short of the above described independence will not satisfy me, nor should anything short satisfy the man of an independent spirit.

But such independence we cannot

obtain in the United States, therefore I will seek it outside the United States. *I will seek it where I know I can find it*, and that is in the Republic of Liberia, which is the only christian Republic where the colored man can find a quiet and secure home. Nor do I act dishonorably in thus escaping from civil and social oppression, for I am only doing what thousands of the first and best settlers of the United States did, and I think it an honor to follow their example, in seeking liberty, though like them I be compelled to seek it in a wilderness. And the object of this appeal is to invite you who love true independence, and are willing to endure some toil to obtain it, to go with us to that land of liberty, where we may likewise aid in the elevation and enlightenment of our whole race, *which duty is more obligatory on us*, than upon the white race, many of whom are willing to *sacrifice* their lives and property in the work of converting Africa.

Some of you may blame us for not staying in this land and contending for all the above rights of man. Our answer to all such complaints is this; we believe that civil slavery in this land will be abolished by Divine Providence without the co-operation of the free colored man; he requires not our aid in this work—he can and will in his own way, sweep slavery from the civil institutions of America. But I honestly doubt whether it is the will or order of Providence to grant us perfect social equality *with the white race at this time*, nor am I disposed to strive or quarrel with them for this favor, but would follow the example of Abraham, who disliked the strife that had sprung up between him and

Lot, and religiously proposed separation as a remedy for the quarrel, and a means of perpetuating peace; so we should separate from the white race, that we may be free and they enjoy peace; for doubtless, God has given this land to them. Acting from the above religious, and honorable views, we confidently expect that God will bless us in our movements.

It is the design of the writer and some of his friends, to go out to Liberia about the month of October or November next, and it is desirable to have as many emigrants from Indiana as we can muster. Liberia holds out many attractions for the man of color, but the greatest is that of liberty and independence. Thousands have gone from this land to that, and all who have been industrious have done well, many of them are becoming wealthy, but what is best, *they are all free!* Come, let us go and cast our lot in with them and be free likewise. If any of you have been cherishing the spirit of independence, and long for such freedom as the free Republic of Liberia offers, and if you desire a passage to that land; just let your wishes be known to the Agent of the American Colonization Society in this State. Address Rev. J. MITCHELL at Indianapolis, who will be pleased to book your name as an emigrant and procure for you a passage out, and send you all the information that you may want. No time should be lost, *act now*, act for yourselves, your children and your race.

WM. W. FINDLAY,

Covington, Ind., April 6th, 1849.

P. S. The receiver of this appeal will please have it inserted in the newspaper or papers in your neighborhood.

[From the Practical Christian.]

E t h i o p i a .

WE now return into the interior of Africa, to "Ethiopia, the most distant region of the earth, whose inhabitants are the tallest, most beautiful, and

longest lived of the human race."— (Herodotus.) The old Greek needed a lesson from American Republicans when he spoke this praise. This is probably one of the most pleasant, healthy countries in the world; it being table land, and situated in the equatorial region. Innocence and intelligence characterized its ancient inhabitants. Homer speaks in praise of "Ethiopia's blameless race," (*Illiad*, lib. 1,) and in the *Odessey* mentions that the gods were their guests. From Diodorus and others we learn that the learned language of the priests of Egypt was the common tongue of Ethiopia. "The traveller, as he ascends the Nile, finds the monuments of antiquity increase in number and in age as he proceeds, until hundreds of miles beyond the utmost limits of the kingdom of the Pharaohs, he arrives at the hoary Meroe, acknowledged to be the venerable mother of Thebes and Memphis. Yet even the priests of Meroe considered themselves a colony from a people beyond the Mountains of the Moon.

Indeed, Ethiopia is always mentioned in ancient mythology with the highest deference, such as could be due to a nation far exceeding the rest in its religion and merit. Many of the most "learned and sagacious historians praise them as the wisest and most civilized of men." (Heeren.) The supposition that this early glory, which even now impels travellers to seek to penetrate the desert which renders their country inaccessible, that all this is a fiction of poets is preposterous.— These traditions must rest upon a more solid foundation.

From this region the arts, sciences, and religion, civilization itself must have proceeded to Meroe and Axum, thence to Thebes and Memphis, and onward to the Delta. Thus arose powerful States, using the same language, the same writing, the same religion. From these countries know-

ledge was given to the Greeks, and through the Romans has been afforded to the Moderns.

We will now close this subject by alluding to the condition of the Ethiopians of the present day. They still have cities, whose houses are built of hewn stone. Melinda is an instance. De Gama found the people dressed in silk, and as far advanced in architecture as the Spaniards. The interior is less known.

Almeida says of the Moviza—"Though this country is in the heart of Africa, it is by no means so barbarous as closet geographers are accustomed to depict." This remark extends to all the nations near like Maravi, at the southeast. Gold is well known to be very abundant, so much so that utensils and chairs are often and we think generally made of it.

The Marquis D'Etonville resided ten years a slave in a nation near the empire of Droglado, a region more civilized than any in its vicinity. He says that the policy of their government bears a near resemblance to that of China, and that like the Chinese, their civilization is maintained from the remotest times, and is anterior to that of the Egyptians. He examined the history of their country, and found their sacred books much resembling in many respects the scriptures. He conceives that the book of Genesis was written in accordance with the geography of that country."

M. Donville, in 1828, visited the country of the Mulova, under the equator, who wrought copper, and were skilled in carpentry. "The buildings are remarkable for the elegance of their appearance; the houses are kept in good order and far better than those of the French peasantry. They have also copper cannon." This last attainment must be an approach to modern Christianity. At Yanvo, the capital, were ambassadors from a nation further east, whom Donville desired to accompany

home. They would not consent, it being a capital offence to bring a foreigner thither. This fact tallies remarkably well with Swedenborg.—*Last Judgment*, 76, 78.

Thus much for Ethiopia. Protected by Providence with institutions as good if not superior to ours; full as good a religion; they are exonerated from that debasement which the white man introduces wherever he goes. The gospel carried by missionaries, with its sanguinary accompaniments, is inferior to that piety, that develop-

ing of the affections which exists, though undoubtedly in a comparatively adulterated state, in the heart of Africa. (Does that gospel bless China?) When enlightened Europe and Christian America shall attain to a moral and spiritual state, high enough to make them worthy to associate with this fierce race, we doubt not the throwing down of the barriers which divide us from the offspring of the silver and the golden ages.

A. W.

VERONA, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1849.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Highly interesting Intelligence from the African Gold Coast—Movements of the English.

THE bark *Adeline*, Captain S. G. Gamage, arrived at this port yesterday from Anamaboe, on the Gold Coast of Africa, whence she sailed on the 17th of February.

She brings some very interesting intelligence from the Gold Coast, for which we are indebted to Mr. Alexander Walker, who came passenger in the *Adeline*, and we have to thank Captain Gamage for the latest shipping news, which we give under the proper head.

The cargo of the *Adeline* consists of palm oil, paradise grains, gum amine, coral beads, \$4,050, and 344 ounces of gold dust, all of which is consigned to Mr. John A. Machado, of this city. The gold dust is twenty-three carats fine. The gold found in Africa is frequently wrought into the most beautiful ornaments by the natives. Some of their work is said to be extremely delicate. Mr. Walker has a very nicely made ring, the work of one of the natives.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is relative to a mission that had been despatched by the English government, to the powerful interior African kings, for the pur-

pose, if possible, of effecting treaties with them, and to procure their aid in putting a stop to the traffic in slaves. The annexed statement is very interesting:—

DEAR SIR—If you consider the following information worthy a place in the columns of your widely circulated and justly celebrated journal, I shall feel honored in having been the means of affording it. The British government are, at last, apparently satisfied that their present mode of endeavouring to suppress the traffic in slaves is only conducive to an enormous and useless expense, and enhances the sufferings of the negroes made captive in the interior of Africa, for the purpose of supplying the demand on the coast for slaves, and that the only way in which there is a probability of stopping it effectually, is either to possess the whole line of sea coast, which from the unhealthiness of the climate, and hostility of the natives is almost impracticable, or to dive into the interior, and by flattering the cupidity of the chiefs, by showing them clearly that a larger revenue is to be derived by turning the labor of their people to the culti-

vation of their fertile lands in furtherance of the legal trade; and in the interval that must elapse before forest and jungle can be turned into fertile plains, to appropriate some portion of their present profuse expenditures for the purposes of a revenue or salary to the chiefs, as an inducement for their furtherance of this project, for it has been clearly proved that selfishness is the predominant trait in the African's native character, they being nearly as devoid of humanity, when it is concerned, as the wild animals with which their country abounds, and only by feeding this love of self can their aid be obtained. I cannot take a more fitting opportunity of doing just praise to the efforts of the now infant republic of Liberia, who, with their small and limited means, have given a greater blow to the traffic in slaves, over the large tract of coast to which they have claims (above 500 miles,) than all the profuse expenditure of the British government for years past. They have, or will, in a very short time, as emigration strengthens them, and their power increases, entirely stopped the trade, on an extent of coast from the British possessions about Sierra Leone to the European forts on the gold coast. Indeed, to my own knowledge, some of the largest marts between the Sherbro river and the Kroo coast, have been entirely stopped, and the Spaniards and Portuguese traders driven off by the enterprising and bold emigrants of Liberia.

The American Colonization Society must feel a high degree of satisfaction in knowing that their settlement, first established in a spirit of humanity to the free colored people of America, will, by these people's praiseworthy exertions, be so conducive to philanthropy and humanity to their more benighted brethren in Africa; and the day I trust is not distant when in very shame the legis-

latures of both United States and Great Britain will be called to the furtherance through them of so exalted and christian an object. Probably, with this example before them, the British government have been making efforts to procure treaties with the interior and most powerful chiefs in Africa, and for this purpose a Mr. Brodu Cruickshank, a merchant resident at Anamabac, was delegated by the Lt. Governor of Cape Coast Castle to proceed to Abomu, the capital city of the kingdom of Dahomy, which with Ashantee is by far the greatest and most populous known power in Africa.

Mr. Cruickshank was empowered to offer an equivalent amounting to £4,000 per annum to the king of Dahomy, should he succeed in making a treaty with him for the suppression of the trade in negroes, and by which he was to use his influence in putting it down, and more particularly not to participate in it himself. He, it appears, is the largest seller of negroes in Africa, as, annually, he disposes of from 20,000 to 30,000, besides procuring domestics for himself and his chiefs. For this purpose, he makes annual slave hunts, which he conducts, and shares the dangers. He is the absolute sovereign of the nation, and the people are all solely under his control, to whom they look up to as a master; no person can hold any property except by his permission, even during life, and at death all reverses to him; he is protected by an immense army of women, numbered by Mr. C. at many thousands; these Amazons are his body guard; they never leave him, and are answerable for the safety of his person. In his talks with the agent of the British government, he evinced a shrewdness in diplomatic affairs seldom met with in the negro. He conceded in all the arguments in favor of the treaty, on the score of humanity, &c., &c.; but

placed the affair strictly in a pecuniary view, along with the custom of his country. He had received the crown from his father, to whom, like him, all his people looked up as their supporter; that it required between £200 and £300 a year for the support of his government, of which he derived at least £200 by the slave trade; that this was the great source of his revenue, and support of his crown and country. How, then, could those of England expect that he should give up his country to ruin, by accepting the paltry sum now offered. He would, however, endeavor to turn the minds of his people to agricultural pursuits, offered land to the British government, on the sea shore, to establish factories, and to aid, assist, and protect them in their interior trade, throughout the several territories. Mr. C. had much talk on this subject. He was exceedingly adroit and careful not to commit himself in conversation.

The turning the labor of the natives to agricultural pursuits is the most likely method of suppressing the traffic.

Mr. C. was, throughout, treated with the greatest respect and hospitality, both by the European slave traders on the coast and on his travels to and from Abomey, bringing down

with him two slaves, presents to her majesty from the King, and one presented to himself (strange contradiction.) Mr. C. who is, we understand, a gentleman of much shrewdness and research and fine literary acquirements, has written a paragraph for publication in England relative to his travels; his conversation with the King; and his views with regard to the most efficient means of putting down the traffic (in which he was much benefited and assisted by the King) in human flesh—the perusal of which was looked forward to for more particular information relative to the subject. The African style and magnificence of his reception, and the parading and the reviewing of the army of women and men is, we are told, highly amusing, as well as giving a much higher idea of the African training and taste for warfare than we ever had previously.

We learn that the particular king referred to, has arranged a “vocal telegraph,” by lines of posts, by which information is conveyed to him, over a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in about one hour’s time, which enables him to make the proper disposition of his slaves.

We shall have more to give on this subject.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Extracts from *Liberian Papers*.

THE following are all the articles we are able to select from the Herald and Luminary, running through a period of near three months. We have never seen these journals so entirely barren of interest for the same space of time. We must also complain of their mechanical execution, especially that of the Herald, many pages of which are absolutely illegible. We know our brother Teage

stands ready to say, “Send us some good type then.” But the type is not altogether in fault, whole pages are shaded from a deep jet to a pale face, making what our people so much abhor, a *mixed population*. Do remedy the evil, Messrs. Proprietors.

THE LIBERIAN FOURTH OF JULY.

The Celebration.—After some considerable debate and discussion in

town meetings, as to the most appropriate day for the celebration of the anniversary of our *Independence*, whether it should be the 24th of August, the day on which the flag of the Republic was first seen to float upon the breeze of heaven, or the 26th of July, the day of the signing of the Declaration, or the 2d of October, the day on which His Excellency the President declared by Proclamation the Constitution of the Republic to be the law of the land. It was finally settled for the present, that the day of the signing of the Declaration should be celebrated as the birth day of the Republic. We are of the same opinion, being somewhat on this head partial to American precedent. For our native land we still love thy genial clime, fertile soil, and blooming dales; oft we think of thee. Although in thee we are deprived of the nectar of life and all that makes it desirable, in consequence of an eternal and insuperable barrier as high as great Olympus, is standing out in bold relief, forever interdicting a residence within thy bounds for any man of color, who contemns oppression. And we say in the ever memorable words of the illustrious Patrick Henry, while with his soul in his eyes, beaming forth unyielding determination: "Give me liberty or give me death." Yea, truly do we prefer death and a premature grave in Western Africa, than the tolerance of oppression in our native land. Yet will we gladly profit by her wholesome examples.

Having therefore determined for the 26th of July, for the celebration, all due preparations were accordingly made.

The first peep of grey dawn arousing from her rosy slumbers, which was discernable in the eastern horizon by our nocturnal sentinels, was greeted by the booming of the cannon; as was also the rising of the powerful king of day.

Then might be seen in all directions the laughing eye and nimble foot of the buoyant inhabitants, busily engaged in arranging all superfluous matters, preparatory to the celebration of the day, in which all minds were absorbed.

All business of ordinary character ceased, and the stores and warehouses closed in honor of the day.

The hour of eight was announced by the firing of a cannon, when the flag of the Republic was displayed at Central Hill and at Fort Norris; and the vessels in harbor displayed their several flags.

At nine o'clock the military line was formed, and at 12 o'clock it moved off to Central Hill, when the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The salute was handsomely responded to by the United States brig of war Bainbridge, and the flag of the Republic was seen flying at her gallant foremast throughout the day, as representing a student destined to tread in the praiseworthy footsteps of his tutor.

The military moving from thence were drawn up in front of the Government House to escort His Excellency the Vice President, and the civil officers to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear an oration delivered by H. J. Roberts, Esq.

After the oration, we were well nigh thrown into ecstasy, in listening to the juvenile oratory of four of Mr. James' scholars, Masters Cooper, Warring, Yates and Johnson, who acquitted themselves so masterly that they brought down deafening and repeated cheers from the immense concourse. The audience were so delighted, and profuse in their oft and protracted cheers, that the cry of hear, hear, hear, loud and often insisted upon by Col. Hicks, the marshal of the day, in order to gain a hearing for the juvenile orators.

After listening with delight for a

respectable length of time to these young and enthusiastic Liberians, the line was again formed, and marched to the Government Square, where it was dismissed about 3 o'clock.

The after part of the day was spent by ladies and gentlemen in promenades, and other modes of amusement and recreation.

In the evening we had the pleasure of associating with a large assembly at a splendid and brilliant entertainment at the Government House. The large number of gentlemen were made happy by the timely and graceful presence of a suitable number of the fair sex.

After discussing the more substantial business of the evening with the sense of taste improved under the influence of music, the guests in parties enjoyed themselves in promenades of measured steps to the buoyant sound of a band of music sweet, giving forth various lively airs.

At a respectable hour for a national celebration, the harmonious company well pleased with themselves and the general transactions of the day, retired to consummate in dreamy visions what had been omitted to fill up their cup of pleasure in the hilarity of the day.

CHURCHES.—The church at New Georgia is still blessed with a visitation of the Holy Spirit. Two persons were received on Sabbath last, who with eight received before, make ten candidates for baptism.

About a year ago, we organized a Sabbath School in this church, and as we attend every alternate Sabbath, we took the superintendence of it ourself. It is taught chiefly by Ellen Walburg, the wife of the deacon there, assisted by two or three other female members. At first we were embarrassed for want of suitable books but recently we have a tolerable supply sent out at our request, by the

Baptist publication office at Philadelphia. * Recently the school has had so large an increase of pupils that we have arranged with a member of the Methodist church to divide the school, and by so doing, enable the children to have better attendance. We hope the arrangement will be speedily put in operation.

Some months back, we begged between four and five pounds from the officers of one of the H. B. M. cruisers, for the benefit of the Baptists in the colony. A small part of the amount we applied in paying the expenses of brethren travelling to destitute churches. The remainder we are using to build a pulpit in the church in this place.

There are some persons to be baptised at Louisiana.

The church at Millsburg is in a state of quiet and serenity. The members appear to be walking in love and aiming to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. We were there a week ago, and employed one evening in reading to them the discipline, and endeavoring to explain what needs explanation; and the following day being Sabbath, endeavored to preach to them. There is great need that the rules of the house of God, as observed in other countries, by Baptist churches, be inculcated here. Some people, and some baptists too, do not believe there is such a thing as a baptist discipline. Hence the numerous errors and incongruous proceedings.

The church at Virginia is in peace. The loss of brother James will not be easily repaired. May the Lord send them a man after his own heart.

ARRIVED.—On the 29th ult. the Liberia Packet, Captain Goodmanson. Passengers, Reverends Payne and Wilson; Hon. Messrs. Russwurm, Benedict, McGill and lady, and Dr. J.

S. Smith; Messrs. Lewis, Harris, and other emigrants.

The Packet brought out tobacco and powder for the Republic. We regret the tobacco is damaged. It has been sold for the benefit of those concerned. We say we regret it, because we wish the monopoly scheme to go at once fairly into operation. We have great faith in the plan, especially if it be conducted as at first proposed. The other articles proposed to be monopolized were not obtained. President Roberts will doubtless endeavor to contract for them in Eng-

land. He may succeed with merchants not concerned in the African trade. The object of such will be to invest their capital safely and profitably. But the African merchant will meet the measure with uncompromising hostility, although the measure if carried out to the fullest desired extent cannot, in the smallest degree, affect either American or British interests, or the interest of any nation whatever, except for good. But where men's interest is concerned, they are not easily convinced if there be any apparent opposition.

Items of Intelligence.

COLONIZATION.—Rev. R. S. Finley delivered a most impressive discourse on the subject of African Colonization, on sabbath evening the 14th inst., in the church on Lafayette Square. The evidences which he adduced to show that a Divine Providence had watched over and blessed this cause, were truly overwhelming; and the only regret we had was, that the whole country could not be put in possession of the interesting and instructive facts in the history of this cause.

MISSIONARY FOR AFRICA.—Mr. Josiah Tyler, son of the Rev. Dr. Tyler, was recently ordained as a missionary to the Zulus in South Africa. The ordination services were

held in the chapel of the Theological Institute, East Windsor, Conn., the young missionary's venerable father delivering the ordination charge.

WE have received several encouraging letters recently, from our friends in Alabama. We assure them that we shall spare no pains to make our paper equal to any in the United States. To do this, however, we must have the sympathy and help of our brethren and of the churches in the South and South-West. Give us your prayers, brethren, your good thoughts and the help of your churches, and the New Orleans Presbyterian shall be a paper of which you will have no cause to be ashamed.—*N. O. Presbyterian.*

Emigrants for Liberia.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 14, 1849.

SAILING OF THE BARQUE HUMA.

—An immense crowd assembled this morning at 9 o'clock to witness the embarkation of the emigrants for Liberia. Religious services were held on the wharf, and were highly interesting. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. EVANS, the

Rev. Mr. CASSELS delivered an address to the emigrants, characterized by great beauty and appropriateness. The Rev. ISAAC ROBERTS, one of the emigrants, who has for several years been pastor of one of the Baptist churches of this city, made a farewell address, in which he expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the citizens of

Savannah for the respect with which they had treated him, and their great kindness to him and his fellow emigrants. While he spoke the tears were seen to flow from many eyes.

The vessel having been duly searched by two constables to see that nobody was on board, the roll was called, and the emigrants took final leave of their friends, and by families went into the vessel. The steamer *J. Stone* then came alongside and took the *Huma* in tow. Three hearty cheers were given by the one hundred and eighty-one emigrants, which were answered by three more from the assembled thousands, and the *Huma* moved off in beautiful style. A large number of the friends and acquaintances of the emigrants were on board the steamer to accompany them to Tybee, among whom were the choirs of two of the colored churches, who sang several appropriate pieces, and a fine band of music, who performed greatly to the gratification of all. The expense of towing the vessel to sea (\$75) was paid by the colored people, thus showing the high interest which they felt in the enterprise. In addition to this, collections had been made in several of the churches for the benefit of the emigrants. It is also worthy of remark that in Charleston, before the emigrants from that city left, a concert was given by the colored people, at which about \$90 were raised for the benefit of those who were going!

As a general thing, these people go out better supplied with the comforts and conveniences of living than any company that it has been my pleasure to dispatch. They are people of good character, and will make useful citizens of the Republic of Liberia. They are mostly *parents* and their children. Nineteen are over sixty years of age and sixty-six are under ten. Of the one hundred and eighty-one, one hundred and three can read and thirty can write. Twenty-four of them have purchased themselves, and paid an aggregate of \$15,750, the product of their own industry. Many have been manumitted to go to Liberia, mostly by masters now living, in order that they might accompany their kindred and friends who were going to Liberia. Many of them were most valuable slaves, and their masters have shown a noble and liberal spirit towards them. Four of the company are preachers of the gospel. Sixty-nine are professors of religion.

Those who purchased themselves are persons of real energy and perseverance. One man paid \$2,500 for himself and \$300 for his wife! And yet there has never been half the palaver made over him that was made about the purchase of those two girls who tried to escape from Washington in the *Pearl*, for whose purchase those immense meetings were held in the *Tabernacle* in New York, and the praise of

which was sounded abroad every where.

The total expenses of this expedition amount to \$11,381 65, for all of which the Society has been obliged to go in debt. We also yet owe upwards of \$12,000 for the two expeditions from New Orleans in January and April, and for the expedition from Baltimore in February.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting in January last, authorized the Executive Committee to go forward and send all the emigrants of suitable character who wanted to go, relying upon our auxiliary societies and a benevolent public for the funds, but the money has not come in as fast as it is needed. It can hardly be thought prudent for the Society to

incur any larger debt. And yet what can we say? There are many who wish to go in the Liberia Packet from Baltimore about the first of August. I have engaged to send another vessel from here the 1st of February next, to accommodate a family of about one hundred and forty persons, whose freedom depends upon their going at that time. There are beside these at least one hundred and fifty more here and in South Carolina who want to go at the same time. As the 4th of July is drawing near, we earnestly appeal to pastors of churches to take up collections to aid us, and to our friends in all parts of the country to send us their most liberal donations to aid us in this time of need.

WM. McLAIN.

The Fourth of July.

WE hope our friends will read the present number before the 4th of July. If they do, they will certainly resolve to do something on or about that time. We are now much in debt and have a great work yet to do. We have sent out this year already 408 emi-

grants, and have promised to send many others. A small amount contributed by each of our friends would give us immediate relief! May the present and coming months witness a large increase of our receipts.

To our Readers.

SEVERAL articles will be found in our present number which have been in type for a considerable time, but have been crowded out. We have been obliged to exclude several other articles to make room for them. They will repay a perusal.

We would call attention to the interesting report of the New York State Colonization Society, and also to the special appeals for funds.

The list of emigrants who sailed from New Orleans in the Clintonia Wright on the 20th April, and also

the list of those who sailed from Savannah in the "Huma" on the 14th ult., will be given in our next. We insert a letter written from Savannah and published in the National Intelligencer respecting the sailing of the HUMA, and the present financial condition of the Society. From the latter part of that communication it will be seen that we are now very much in debt. We have been relying on our friends for

the funds to meet our engagements. But we are now compelled to say that we fear disappointment. Their seems at present no prospect that money will come in fast enough to enable us to meet the pledges which we have made in obedience to the orders of the Board of Directors. We therefore most earnestly appeal to our friends in all parts of the country, to lend us their aid without delay.

Donations

Received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, from
Feb. 1, to April 30, 1849.

Feb. 1...New York City—E. D. Woolsey, \$100. <i>Towner P. O., N. Y.</i> —D. S. Judd, \$4.....	104 00	N. Y.—Rev. R. P. Bascom, Pastor, \$8.....	17 15
" 2...New York City—Dr. Willard Parker, \$6, Mrs. Rushforth, \$2, Cash, V. R., \$10.....	18 00	Mar. 8...New York City—William Couch, \$10. <i>Sidney Plains, N. Y.</i> —Rev. J. B. Fish, \$2 16.....	12 16
" 3...New York City—James Stuart, Cash, W. Remsen, R. G. Remsen, each \$5...	20 00	" 17...Per Charles D. Buck...	1 00
" 10...New York City—Abram Van Ness.....	50 00	" 20...Hammond, N. Y.—Rev. J. M. McGregor.....	5 00
" 12...Brooklyn—George L. Sampson.....	25 00	" 22...Brooklyn, N. Y.—Collection in Rev. Dr. Spencer's Church.....	211 48
" 13...New York City—Roswell Sprague, Chas. Leverick, J. H. Brower, each \$10, R. W. Rodman, \$5...	35 00	" 23...New York City—Wm. Woram.....	5 00
" 16...Mrs. S. Hoge, Va.....	5 00	" 24...Brooklyn—Mrs. S. E. Austin.....	20 00
" 17...Lady of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$10. <i>New York City</i> —Edward Crarey, \$25.....	35 00	Apr. 2...Dr. W. H. McNevin....	10 00
" 20...New York City—H. G. Marguand.....	10 00	" 4...Farmington, Ct.—Mrs. P. James, \$30. Collections, viz: <i>Fishkill</i> —Presbyterian Church, \$16 12; Dutch Ref. Church, \$60; <i>Glenham</i> —Dutch Reformed Church, \$10 30; <i>Newburgh</i> —Rev. Mr. Connelly, \$5; Associate Ref'd Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. McCarroll, Pastor, \$30; Rev. Mr. Hall, \$10; Avails of a lecture, \$5; <i>Matteawan</i> —Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. Davie, Pastor, \$60; <i>Fishkill Landing</i> —Ref'd Prot. D. Church, \$13 85.	240 27
" 26...New York City—James Stokes.....	20 00	" 10...Peekskill, N. Y.—Rev. J. H. Wells.....	3 00
" 27...Rochester, N. Y.....	67 00		
" 28...New York City—James Suydan, Silas Brown, ea. \$25.....	50 00		
Mar. 5...Deer Park, N. Y.—Collection in Ref. D. Church, Rev. G. P. Van Wyck, Pastor, \$9 15. <i>Durham,</i>			

Apr. 11... <i>Brooklyn</i> —Mrs. Wyck-off.....	3 00
" 16...Contr'n in 21st Church, Dutch Ref'd, \$10 95, Mrs. O. Devereaux, to constitute her son, H. T. Devereaux, a life member of Am. Col. Society, \$30....	40 95
" 26... <i>Honeoye, N. Y.</i> —Jesse Stevens, John F. Reed, D. K. Hawks, each \$5. <i>Northampton, Mas.</i> —John Clark, \$10.....	25 00
Total.....	\$1038 01

COLLECTIONS BY REV. NOAH SHELDON.

Apr. 13... <i>Rutland</i> —J. Kimball, \$2, A. Warner, S. Towne, G. Towne, J. Pierce, H. Hopkins, ea. \$1, A. Dunlap, J. Brynton, E. B. Dutton, D. Tyler, A. Isham, J. B. Tyler, R. Hardy, Anson Brooks, each 50 c. Benedict & R. Doane, ea. 25 cents, Lavilla Hardy, 12½ c., Miss Tyler, 12½ c. Adams—C. Skinner, \$5, Dea. H. Arms, J. Baird, each \$1.....	7 00
<i>Rodman</i> —Henry Isham, Rev. D. Speer, each \$1....	2 00
<i>Waterville</i> —Rev. A. D. Gridley, D. Budlong, Henry Townner, Candee & Osborn, each \$1.....	4 00
<i>Whitesborough</i> —Alvan Bradley, \$5, Julius Watkins, \$3, J. S. Thomas, \$2, Rev. W. R. Long, 50 cts. 10 50	
<i>Rome</i> —Jno. W. Bloomfield, \$20, D. L. Boardman, \$5. 25 00	
<i>Mexico</i> —Dr. S. Brewster, \$1 50, E. Brewster, Linus Hall, each \$1, P. Kingsley, J. C. Brewster, H. Brewster, each 50 cts., L. Slack, 25 ct., E. P. Brewster, 12½ ct., Contribution, \$1 70.....	7 07½
<i>Pulaski</i> —Dr. N. Wright, 2 00	
<i>Butterfly</i> —Seth Severance, 1 00	
<i>Fulton</i> —J. E. Dutton, \$5, Josiah Shepard, \$1, Cash 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Henry Goodjon, 25 cents. 7 25	
<i>Oswego</i> —Mrs. Carolino Barnum.....	1 00
<i>New Haven</i> —Mrs. House, 25 cts., Miss House, 25 cts. 50	
<i>Cazenovia</i> —J. D. Ledyard,	

\$21, Dea. Z. Sweatland, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Bencvo-lent Society of the Pres. Ch., by S. C. Hitchcock, Treas., \$11.....	33 50
Apr. 28... <i>Augusta</i> —J. J. Knox, \$5, Cash, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Ilion</i> —Contributed in Ref. Dutch Church.....	6 14
<i>Herkimer</i> —C. C. Billinger, T. P. Billinger, F. Doxater, H. Caswell, each \$1. 4 00	
<i>Fort Plain</i> —Cash, 50 cts., Mr. Hamilton, \$1, Cash, 25 cts.....	1 75
<i>Gallupsville</i> —John Hayes, \$1, Mr. Couch, 25 cents, Cash, \$2 25.....	3 50
<i>Guilderland</i> —J. B. Vecder, 1 00	
" 30...B. B. Lansing, \$5, N. M. Masters, \$2, Abraham Knickerbocker, \$2.....	9 00
<i>Schodack</i> —Jno. J. Hittle, Lucas J. Van Allen, ea. \$2. Rev. Wm. Bailey, G. M. Herrick, P. G. Ten Eyck, A. S. Johnson, Gilbert Gillet, Peter Van Dyck, Wm. H. Van Vleck, Cash, each \$1, Mr. Springsteen, L. Van Allen, Philip Van Ness, Lucas Van Allen, Doct. Squire, John Day-ton, A. R. Schermerhorn, N. J. Miller, Uriah Schermerhorn, Mr. Ham, Samuel White, each 50 cts., Mrs. Van Vleck, Cash, J. J. Schermerhorn, ea. 25c., Cash, 47 cts. Cash, 35 cts. 19 07	
<i>West Stockbridge, Mass.</i> , Benja'n Conc, \$10, Capt. S. Gates, \$3, Norman Shel-don, C. Buel, each \$1, Cash, 37½ cts.....	15 37½
<i>Egremont</i> —Josiah Bacon, \$2, David Dabrell, N. R. Bates, each \$1.....	4 00
<i>South Adams</i> —Manning Brown, \$5, D. D. Wheeler, \$1.....	6 00
<i>North Adams</i> —D. C. Rogers, \$2, Dea. Elisha Munn, Oliver Arnold, John F. Arnold, Harvey Arnold, Thos. A. Brayton, ea. \$1. 7 00	
<i>Williamstown</i> —Mrs. Whitman, Daniel H. Dewey, each \$5, Levi Smedley, jr. \$2, Caleb Brown, L. Bart-let, Peter Blackington, ea. \$1, Truman Paul, James	

Meacham, each 50 cents,
Mrs. Meacham, 25 cents. 16 25

Total\$212 66

COLLECTIONS BY D. MEAD.

From the 25th of Feb. to the 30th of April.

NEW YORK.—*Rye*—Samuel U. Berian, \$2, Mrs. Ann Clark, \$5, John Palmer, \$1 8 00
Astoria, L. I.—Reformed D. Church, to constitute Rev. A. H. Bishop a life member, \$30, Sam. Blackwell, \$3, Isaac Mills, \$1, Jas. T. Soutter, Geo. Douglass, ea \$5, Steph. A. Halsey, \$2, And'w Comstock, \$3, A. Whittemore, \$2, E. Hoyt, \$3, Henry Trowbridge, W. H. Newman, each \$2 58 00
Greenwich—Rev. M. Mead 1 00
NEW JERSEY.—*Orange*—1st Ch., Stephen D. Day, \$2, Jno. C. Bailey, \$1, J. W. Lindsley, \$3, Chas. G. Rockwood, \$1, George Lindsley, 50 cts., Mr. Mac Namery, 25 cts., Rev. J. A. Williams, Cash, Ira Harrison, Charles Williams, each \$1, Samuel Smith, Cash, Caleb Smith, each 50 cts., C. J. Smith, each 25 cts., Cyrus Gildersleve, \$2, Mary C. Gildersleve, 75 cents, Jothan Quimby, N. Lindsley, Wm. Crane, Wm. H. Starr, each \$1, Collection in Meth. Ep. Church, \$1 02 21 27
Camptown—Sam. H. Gardner, \$10, Benjamin Mead, \$2, Mrs. Benjamin Mead, Mrs. Hy B. Moorehouse, each \$1, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, N. J. Bailey, 50 cents, A child's offering, 5 cents 15 05

Princeton—A. Alexander, Chas. Hodge, Sam'l Miller, James Carnahan, J. R. Hamsen, each \$5, John Forsyth, jr., \$3, M. B. Hope, \$5, Elias Loomis, \$3, J. A. Alexander, J. S. Greene, each \$5, W. Henry Greene, \$3 49 00
Trenton—T. J. Stryker, \$5, George Greene, \$3, S. Stryker, \$2 10 00
Belleville—Jno. Kingsland, \$20, Collection in R. D. Church, \$30 of which to constitute Rev. John Garretson a L. M., \$44 19... 64 19
Morristown—J. H. Voorhees 10 00
Patterson—John Nightengale, \$5, John Colt, \$10. 15 00
Elizabethtown—Dr. Chas. Davis, \$5, S. P. Brittan, \$3, R. T. Haines, \$20.... 28 00
Jersey City—D. S. Gregory, P. McMartin, each \$25 50 00
Perth Amboy—J. A. Nichols, \$3, Herman Bruen, \$5 8 00
Newark—S. P. Smith, Joseph N. Tuttle, David A. Hayes, Daniel Price, Isaac Baldwin, each \$10, Administrator of the estate of Hanford Smith, \$30, Israel Crane, \$10, Cash, 50 ct., Cash, 50 ct., Cash, \$1 92 00

Total\$429 51

Recapitulation.

Donation in Office1,038 01
" by Rev. N. Sheldon212 66
" by Rev. D. Mead, N. Y.67 00
" " " N. J.362 51
\$1,680 18

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1849.

MAINE.

Bath—Donation from the Bath Col. Society, \$73, A friend to Colonization, \$25, by Jonathan Hyde, Esq. 98 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute Mrs. Mary L. N. Connor a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

VERMONT.

St. John's—Charles Hosmer,
Esq., by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq. 25 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Grauby—Andrew White..... 25

NEW YORK.

New York City—Legacy left the
Am Col. Soc'y by Lockwood
De Forest, deceased, by H. G.
De Forest, Esq., Executor.... 500 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chester County—Legacy left by
Miss Margaret A. Latta, by
Messrs. Armstrong & McClel-
land, Executors, through El-
liott Cresson, Esq..... 109 45

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Jno. C. Rives,
\$50, Seven gentlemen, each \$5,
Four gentlemen, \$5, by Rev.
J. N. Danforth..... 90 00

Georgetown—From a few Ladies,
by Miss J. T. English..... 8 00

98 00

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. George W. Leyburn :
Lynchburgh—Collections..... 33 50

Roanoke County—Collections.... 14 68

Rockbridge County—Individuals 3 00

Greenbrier Co.—Falling Spring
Congregation..... 11 95

Bedford County—Rev. V. Smith,
\$10, Dr. Tinsley, 50 cents.... 10 50

Botetourt County—Individuals... 3 25

Alexandria—From a Lady, \$20,
three Gentlemen, \$11, by Rev.
J. N. Danforth..... 31 00

Blackface—Thomas H. Fowlkes,
Esq..... 30 00

Fauquier County—By Rev. Ths.
B. Balch : Collection at St.
Stephen's, \$8 76, Cash, 25 cts.
Mr. Day, Mr. Dashiell, Mr.
James, Mr. Spillman, each \$1,
Mr. Payne, Mr. Merchant,
each 50 cents..... 14 01

Walnut Branch—Cash..... 70

Broad Run—Collections..... 2 67

Bockland—Collections, \$1 40,
Mr. Tant, J. P. Philips, each
\$5, J. V. Brooke, L. Spilman,
each \$1, Cash, 25 cents, J.
Smith, R. Smith, each 50 cts ,
Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents,
Cash, 25 cents, C. Kemper,
\$1 25..... 16 65

Halifax C.H.—Mrs. Eliza Bruce,
by Rev. J. Grammer..... 20 00

Norfolk—Jas. D. Johnson, Esq.,
\$10, Wm. Ward, Esq., \$5, by
James D. Johnson, Esq..... 15 00

206 91

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown :

Hopewell—Hopewell and Paw
Creek Pres. Church collection, 12 00

Statesville—Pres. Church collec-
tion..... 5 57

Black Creek—Associate Reform-
ed Church collection..... 3 80

21 37

ALABAMA.

Florence—Rev. Jephth Harrison,
to constitute himself a life
member of the Am. Col. Soc.,
by Rev. A. E. Thom..... 30 00

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan :
Fayette County—H. T. Duncan,
Col. R. Quarles, each \$20, C.
Chilton Moore, H. P. Lewis,
Charles Carr, R. C. Boggs,
Dabney C. Overton, John Mc-
Craw, each \$10, Rev. J. H.
Brown, G. B. Kinkcad, James
Allon, O. D. Winn, James
Ater, Dr. S. Letcher, M. C.
Johnson, Edmond Bullock, J.
C. Butler, Mrs. Patsey Carr,
each \$5, Isaac P. Shelby,
\$7 50, Dr. John R. Allen, \$2. 159 50

Oldham County—Jas. S. Crutch-
iofld..... 5 00

164 50

TENNESSEE.

By Rev. A. E. Thom :
Marfreesborough—Pres. Church,
\$18 75, Meth. Church, \$4 05. 22 80

Lebanon—Rev. F. R. Cossitt, D.
D., Major A. Allison, each
\$3, J. S. McLain, Jas. Car-
ruth, each \$5, Cash, 80 cents. 16 80

Shelbyville—Mr. John Eakin,
\$5, Mr. John T. Neil, \$3,
Sarah C. Bradshaw, A. T.
Bradshaw, R. T. Bradshaw,
S. D. Bradshaw, children of
the Rev. A. Bradshaw, each
50 cts., Rev. J. C. Holt, S.
Cullom, Robert B. Davidson,
Mr. Gosling, Rob't Matthews,
Thomas C. Ryall, John W.
Cowan, N. G. Cowan, each
\$1..... 18 00

Winchester—Mr. Joseph Brad-

ford, Mr. Benj. Dechord, each \$5, Dr. Fitzpatrick, A. Ochmig, F. A. Loughmiller, M. Merriwether, each \$1, J. G. Biddle, 50 cts.	14 50
McMinnville—S. D. Rowan, Wm. White, each \$10, P. H. Marbury, J. H. Roads, H. H. Harrison, Cash, each \$1.....	24 00
Middletown—Dr. Basket.....	2 00
Columbia—Rev. Rob. A. Young, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.,	20 00
Lawrenceburgh—Cash.....	1 90
	120 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:

Vigo County—Ilon. Judge McKinney, J. Hite, C. T. Noble, J. Miller, A. Lange, C. Warren, S. B. Gookings, each \$5, J. Cook, \$3, J. Grover, Miss Bishop, each \$2, A. C. Isaacs, W. H. Isaacs, T. Dobson, Dr. Clippenger, S. G. Dodge, S. S. Wallace, B. Hays, H. Ross, J. Ross, W. D. Johnson, Mrs. E. B. Croft, C. Wood, W. B. Tuell, Z. Smith, Cash, Dr. Purcell, Wm. Williams, each \$1, T. Dasart, J. Abbott, E. Grover, each 50 cents.....	60 50
Knox County—J. D. Hay, Esq., \$3, Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, Cash, each \$1, M. Rinson, C. E. Carwine, Cash, each 50 cts.....	6 50
	67 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Greene County—R. S. Shannon, Esq.....	2 00
Total Contributions.....	\$1,472 48

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—New Sharon—Samuel Mason, to May, 1850.....	1 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lyndeborough—E. B. Claggett, to May, '49,	1 50
VERMONT.—Ludlow—Dea. Leonard Ross, Surry Ross, each to July, '49, \$1 50. Pomfret—Maj. Elisia Smith, to May, '49, \$1, Dea. John Miller, to May, '49, \$1. St. Johnsbury—Charles Hosmer, Esq., on account, \$1, Dr. Calvin Jewett, on account, \$1.....	7 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Newton Corner—Dr. H. Eldridge, to July, '50, \$1 50. Granby—And. White,	

to May, '49, \$1 75. Truro—Capt. Samuel Rider, to Jan., '50, \$18 50. North Chester—John J. Cook, for 1849, \$1. Brimfield—Ezra Perry, for '47 and '48, \$3. Monson—Mrs. Sarah Flint, to May, '48, \$1 50. Taunton—Rev. T. W. Snow, to May, '50, \$1, G. W. Cheshbrough, to April, '50, \$1, S. O. Dunbar, for '49 and '50, \$2. Springfield—Mrs. P. Howard, for '49, \$1.....	32 25
VIRGINIA.—Liberty—N. A. Patteson, to Oct. '50.....	1 50
NORTH CAROLINA.—Falls—Rev. E. E. Boyce, to May, '49.....	1 00
GEORGIA.—Savannah—Goldsmith Lloyd, Simon Miroub, Hetty E. Gary, Susan Jackson, John B. Mallard, John Barlon, Rob. Roberts, each to May, '50, \$1, Antonia Sherman, to May, '50, \$2. Samuel Mitchell, to May, '50, 42 cents.....	9 42
KENTUCKY.—Augusta—Col. Jas. Fee, for '49.....	1 00
TENNESSEE.—Lebanon—Judge A. Caruthers, Major A. Allison, Mr. David K. Donnell, Mr. James Carruth, each to April, 1850, \$1. Winchester—Rev. T. C. Anderson, to Jan., '50, \$4 60, Mr. Joseph Bradford, Mr. A. Ochmig, each to April, '50, \$1. Shelbyville—Rev. J. C. Holt, for '49, \$1. Murfreesborough—Mr. L. H. Carney, to April, '50, \$1.....	12 60
INDIANA.—South Hanover—Geo. Shannon, jr., Miss H. M. Finley, each to May, '49, \$1. Jeffersonville—Miss Louisa Armstrong, to May, '49, \$1. Terre Haute—Wm. H. Isaacs, Esq., to May, '50, \$1. Eugene—J. Groendyke, Esq., to May, '50, \$1. Orleans—Rev. L. Havens, to Nov., '49, 50 cts. Crawfordsville—Rev. J. Gray, to Nov. '49, 50 cts., Mr. Sanford Gray, to Dec. '49, 75 cts., Mr. Charles Baley, to Dec. '49, 75 cents.....	7 50
MISSOURI.—St. Louis—James Clemons, jr., Esq., to Jan. '57,	17 00

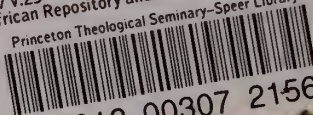
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Total Contributions..... 1472 48

Aggregate Amount.....\$1,564 25

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